MARCH ISTO AUSTRIA PROPER-DETAILS BY AN EYE-WITNESS-THE AUSTRIAN FORTIFICATIONS-DR-STRUCTION OF EASLWAYS - DEMEANOR OF THE PROPLE-THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

I send you a description of the march into Austria

I send you a description of the march into Austria Proper, translated from the letter of an eye-witness:

"Since vest-riary evening (July 18) we have been in the German part of Austria, or Austria Proper, and our outposts are only 12 miles from Vienna. It was delightful to hear the peasants speaking German after living solong among Sciaronic people though I can scorcely say, that, even here, we have done with the Sclay nie tongues. Certainly a united state like Russia can have hille to fear from this land of Babel. The entrance into Austria Proper is very grand. From the highis we look down upon our quarters of to-day, with the castle of the Pricess of Lichtenstein rising majestically in the midst. To the left the sparacif the Carpathian mountains, dotted with ruined castles and picturesque husting boxes. One building possessed a peculiar interest. There, had dwelt the First Napoleon, there had he designed the build fought on the plans of Vienna."

had dwe't the First Napoleon, there had he designed the battle fought on the plains of Vienna.

This description gives a good idea in few words of the picturesque character of the country which is again a dark and bloody ground. Further on our correspondent tells of the Austrian preparations for the defense of their capital. The Austrians are posted behind Vienna, between that city and Presburg, for the furtilications of Vienna are so near to the town itself that our cannon would seriously injure the latter. From Vienna to Fleridsdorf is only half an hour's walk, and ten minutes further on are the fortifications which have been built with an enormous outlay, but unfortunately too near the capital. Certain it is, that, in these days, fortifications, if used at all, should be at a considerable distance from the dwellings of those whom they defend, or they are but a cruel kindness.

Certain it is, that, in these days, fortifications, if used at all, should be at a considerable distance from the dwellings of those whom they defend, or they are but a cruel kindness.

A friend writes to me much of his travels through Bohemia and Moravia, in company with a Johanneter and several others. These Johanniters are the members of an association for superintending the care of the wounded and the general well-being of the soldiers. They were a white band with a red cross upon it on their left arm, and this badge, telling of their beneficient mission, assures them of respect and attention from soldiers and officers alike. The railways in Southern Bohemia and Moravia were destroyed by the Austrians on their retreat, so that our friends had to perform much of their journey on foot. They were struck by the energetic and efficient mission in which the Prussians were repairing the damaged lines. Wherever necessary was a staff of head workmen from Prussia, under whose superintendence work the Gayon, Bohemian or Moravian railway porters and switchmen who are found on the spot. The presence of Prussian soldiers greatly supports the autherity of the head workmen and represses all thought of insubordination in their hostile underlings. On leaving a large town in Bohemia, my friends were warned that so small a party would be inable to attack from peasants armed with seythes, but feeling, as is the would of man when carrying threatms, supreme confidence in rifles versus cold steel, they set out boldly on their route across the country. The peasantry sometimes took little pains to save them from walking a mile or two out of their way—a German mile I mean, which is at leasts long as five English or American miles. But, otherwise, they received no annoyance from these primitive people, who live was the search of the invaders as are to be found in Bohemia and Moravia. Cuttars homes and gardeas are unstouched and smiling. The peasants of the Atlantic. In rotar for the genile demension of the peasant, is the difference o

THE RETURN OF PEACE-WHAT PRUSSIA SHALL GAIN BY THE WAR-THE STRENGTH SHE GAINS BY HER NEW ACQUAINTANCES-THE NATIONAL PARTY CALLING FOR THE DISMEMBERMENT OF KUSTRIA -THE POWER OF NORTHERN GERMANY-COUNT BISMARK'S DESIGNS-WHAT OUTSIDE INTERFER-ENCE WOULD DO.

From Our Own Correspondent. Bentis. August 2, 1866, War seems over, the preliminaries of peace are signed, the King and his Prime Minister return to Berlin, and part of the Landwehr men are again discharged. So far everything really points to peace, and this discharge of troops and the cessation of the sending on of reserves, proves sufficiently that the belief in peace prevails also in Government circles. The preliminaries of peace have not yet been made known, but what has transpired from official quarters tends to show that Prussia, apart from the formation of a new German Confederacy, will gain a considerable accession of territory. Prussia shall get Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Schleswig-Holstein, Nassau, the free town of Frankfort, and part of Hesse-Darmstadt, alto gether about 30,000 square miles, with a population of 4,500,000; or as much as 20 to 25 per cent of her actual possessions. Quite as important as this direct acquisition the concession already made by Austria and the other interested German princes, that Prussia shall be entitled to form a North German Confederacy, in which she shall assume the military and diplomatic leadership. Beside the territories to be annexed, the Confederacy would embrace Saxony, the two Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg, Brunswick, the Thuringian States, the Lippes and Waldeck, and the Hanse towns Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck, with a population of more than 5,000,000. That military organization across the Pression over the great and rando successes, would

Hanse towns Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck, with a population of more than 5,000,000. That military organization to which Prussia owed her great and rapid successes, would be undoubtedly at once introduced in this Confederacy; with this agree all parties in Prussia, and the national party in the other States.

The population from which Prussia would draw her military strength would then amount to 30,000,000, and would unite all the elements of Saxon descent on German soil. These results appear so great that not only Austria and her late allies will try to embarrass Prussia in every manner in the peace negotiations, but that also foreign powers, and principally France, will not unlikely encourage them in their resistance.

This circumstance acquires still greater importance when we consider how the popular movement joins everywhere the victor, and invites him to new deeds; for howsovery great is the success for Prussia, it does not yet satisfy the national party all over Germany. Many voices are already calling for the dismemberment of Austria and the dethroning of the Hapsburgs in their desire to see the unity of Germany established by these victories and by the arms of Prussia.

The national party held indeed a very different view as to how national unity should be established. It never thought that the two creat German powers would enter on a deadly

the arms of Prussia.

The national party held indeed a very different view as to how national unity should be established. It never thought that the two great German powers would enter on a deadly struggie, and still less that one of them should prove so completely victorious, that even France should renounce shill dead of intervention. But, least of all it had thought shat Prussian absolutism, "le despotisme eclaret," which reigns in Prussia still, notwithstanding the existing constitution, would really set to work to satisfy those national domands it had so often denied. All doubts ceased, however, when the Princes of Hanover, Saxony, and Cassel were driven away, and public sentiment underwent at once a complete change. It was now bent on war, and all wishes were now directed toward the establishment of a German National State by the means of Prussia. The Prussian successes on the battle-field have spread this feeling over all Northern Germany, and even in Southern Germany this change comes on slowly as yet and incompletely; but it comes on in spite of the war, and in spite of those preliminaries of peace which seem to prevent these southern States from entering into a closer alliance with Prussia. The liberal and national press is working energetically for this change, and the interest in the preservation of the Zoliverein—the Customs union—offers in this an excellent means for agitation.

The group of south German States have, during 30 years formed with Prussia the German Customs union—offers in this an excellent means for agitation.

The group of south German States have and incompletely should be a superiority of the North does not lay alone in the number of these interests have steadied you, and here as when you, the superiority of the North does not lay alone in the number of these interests have steadied you, and here as with you, the superiority of the North does not lay alone in the number of these interests have steadied you, and here as with you, the superiority of the North does not lay alone in

While Count Bismark seated round the green table with

Confederacy, will be, therefore, very powerful. The National party, on the other hand, demands that Prusia should crown its work on the battle field, by adopting the German Constitution of 1849. Its hope in this respect is more founded on dangers threat ning from France than on any revolution in the sentiments of the Prussian Govern-

The intervention of France would equally dispel all internal political dissensions; the Liberal party now hopes little for liberty from Government, and is not inclined to trade freedom for giory, but foreign interference would throw all other questions in the back-ground, and every thought would be for securing independence from without. This is the unanimous foeling among the liberal departies now here assembling. The liberal party will still have the majority, if desertions do not occur, notwithstanding his ranks have been thinned by all those influences which the Government set to work, during the last elections, in connection with the war feeling. But if the ministry should seriously wish to make its peace with the liberals, it could now do it at conditions that could not have been thought of a few months ago. The liberals of Hanover, of Hesse, and of Nassau, are still more favorably disposed toward Count Bismark than those of Prussia itself. They ask for the present only that their princes shall not return. They are so disgusted with the idea of belonging to a small State, that every other consideration becomes of a secondary interest with them. The speech from the throne next Sunday will show if the Prussian Government feels disposed to crown its work through a peace with the opposition, and if it is desirous to attract new forces for the accomplishment of its designs. I fear that sanguine hopes will be deceived. Victory has been too rapid and complete to make the absolutiatic military power still look out for albes. It began its work alone, it will want to finish it by itself and to reap alone all the advantages. The intervention of France would equally dispel all in-

FLORENCE.

DISCONTENT AT PRUSSIA'S COURSE-ITALY TOO SLOW IN HER LATE CAMPAIGN-HER EFFORTS PARALYZED BY PRENCH INTRIGUE -- CIALDINI PETTERED BY RED TAPE-MURMURINGS AGAINST THE CABINET-THE INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE NAVAL BATTLE.

FLORENCE, July 31, 1866. There is some discontent in the course Prussia pursues in rather forcing the peace upon Italy, if not making it without much regard to Italian feeling.

It is not very strange that Prussia is apparently dissatisfied with the military conduct of her ally, and believes that such an alliance could not much profit her in a continuance of the war. The facts are not pleasant matter even for Italian contemplation.

From the 24th of June to the 8th of July Italy did

nothing, although she had lost only 8,000 out of 300,000 men on the field of Custozza. On the 8th, Cialdini crossed the Po; but he did not encounter the Austrians, scarcely pursued their march to Vienna. The Prussians saw that Austria had effected her retreat from Venetia and confronted her German antagonist on the Danube with nearly all her military strength; nor was there any ground to believe that Italy would make even a useful diversion in Dalmatia.

lieve that Italy would make even a useful diversion in Dalmatia.

In short, French intrigues paralyzed the Italian army from the moment that the Emperor discovered that he had fatally miscalculated the resources of Prussia, and resolved to have peace at every hazard. The most painful comment on these facts is a letter of the noble Cialdini just published. Some municipality presented him an address, thanking him for his "spiendid services" to the nation. The brave man replies, "I have done nothing in this war to merit the tranks of my countrymen." The painful truth is so honestly confessed that one cannot help admiring this here whose sword has been fastened in its sheath by red tope. In short, there is in this how not to de 15 policy of Cialdini's campaign and its consequences, a new hamiliation added to those bitter ones of Custozza and Lissa. Nobody believes Cialdini wished it so; nobody knows how his active genius was restrained; Custozza and Lissa. Nobody believes Cialdini wished it so; nobody knows how his active genius was restrained; when he had liberty of action he displayed prompitande enough. He seat Medici into the Tyrol at breakneck speed and authorized him to strike quick and hard. But then, diplomacy had consented to the occupation of the Tyrol; while it would not hear of an Italian army moving to the Danube or even into 1stria.

There is, of course, a good deal of discontent—a boundless discontent I may say—but it is purely political and is directed against the men in power and not against the monarchy. Nor has it the least tinge of a revolutionary spirit. I believe it most heartfelt and look for a real political regeneration as an early and happy fruit of the the national abasement.

Admiral Persano is being tried at Ancona; at least it is semi-officially given out that he and others are under trial.

Annual results are not that he and others are under trial. My own belief is that the Navy Department is simply investigating the battle of Lissa. It is also stated that the doughty Admiral has presented a report reflecting gravely upon the Navy Department, and I am surprised at the patience with which the public supports the suppression of

upon the Navy Department, and I am surprised at the patience with which the public supports the suppression of the report.

I suspect we shall not see the bottom of the affair. Persano was himself at the head of the Navy Department three years ago, and mounted thence to his present position. When he makes charges against the Department the analysis of them will probably reduce the whole matter to Persano against Persano.

Angialetti, who was Minister of Marine when the war began, is a clever cavalry officer, who is not supposed to know one end of a ship from another, and the Department has always been worked against the public. I anticipate that the blame will be about half thrown upon Mr. Webb for not building better ships; but it will still be a curious and unsolved riddle why Persano put three vessels in the front line—if he had any front line—when he had ships believed to be better built which took no part in the action, and how it happens that one of Mr. Webb's ships carries of half the glory of the Italian part of the action.

It now appears that Claidim's advance was pushed to the Isonzo, and that the Austrians abandoned this side of that river. This is a new proof that the whole movement in Venetia was diplomatically commanded and preconcerted with Paris and Vienna.

There are those who give out that it is not done yethat the army will renew operations, etc. The object is, I think, to let the public down very gradually. Nothing was said about the terms of peace until 3s hours after they had been arranged, and then they were thrown out semi-officially in the Nazione, Ricasoil's organ.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE ALLIED CAMP BY THE PARA-GUAYANS-3,000 68 AND 110 POUND SHOT FIRED -NO REPLY FROM THE ALLIES-THE CAMP OF THE ALLIES UNTENABLE-THEY MUST RETREAT OR HAZARD AN ADVANCE-THAT 10,000 BRAZILIANS COMING, AS CHRISTMAS COMES-THE PARAGUAY-ANS PLUCKY, EVEN THEIR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IMPLACABLE-THE CAMP OF THE ALLIES REEK-ING WITH DISEASE-\$160,000,000 ALREADY EX-PENDED BY BRAZIL-A FINANCIAL CRISIS AT RIO-SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS AT MONTEVIDEO-MONEY-SHIPPING, ETC.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., June 26, 1866. Since the 24th May, when the great battle of the war thus far was accidentally fought, there has been but one totable occurrence. It took place on June 14, and was a simple unresisted bombardment of the Allied camp by the Paraguayans. It was unresisted because Lopez had brought heavy guns, 68 and 110-pounders from Humaita, and had planted them among the morasses, and from 11 o'clock till night he played these heavy guns with well-directed aim on the camp of the enemy. There was no defense, and there could be no reply, for the Allies had no guns of sufficient range to reach the enemy. Baggage, tents, carts suffered greatly, and the magazine escaped as by accident. The Allies reckon about 109 killed as the ult of the 3,000 shot and shell rained on the camp that

day. This event has settled the fact that the Allies cannot This event has settled the fact that the Alles cannot hold their present ground except at the will of their enemy. They have no fortifications to protect them, and they have no guns that will carry across the rife-pits and morasses that front the Paraguayau camp. They must either retreat to Itapiu or advance at all hazard. This bombardment occurred on June 14, and we have no news up to this date of its repetition or of any important movement since.

up to this date of its repetition or of any important movement since.

It is understood that the Allies are going to wait the arrival of Baron Porto Alegro, who is distant twenty lengues
at Itati with 10,000 to 12,000 men and 6,000 horses. These
have arrived at a snail's pace from Brazil. A flottilla sent to
bring them down has several Parsgnayan batteries to pass,
and may have trouble before returning; but the army can
descend the Parana, and cross at Paso de la Patria.

As the Paragnayans recede they leave all the country a
smoking, ashy desert. There is not a blade of grass left
behind them. The cost of keeping a horse with the army
is \$25 to \$30 per month, and it is almost impossible to
maintain cavalry in such a region except at incredible exnerse.

The fleet has bombarded Fort Curupaiti for two days, The neet has bombarded rolt could have but little result. The sunken barges and schooners loaded with stones, in a narrow channel, prevent the fleet from coming near the fort, and seriously interfore with the ascent of the river by the armed vessels.

Admiral Tamandaré has sent a force of marines to the

Admiral Tamandaré has sent a force of marines to the army, three leagues distant from where the fleet is lying. But the country is so full of morasses and jungles, and the only possible path so infested with Paraguayans that the communication will not prove of much value.

Deserters say that Lopez has about 39,000 men in camp. He has called the National Guards from Asuncion to the camp. The hostility between the belilgerents is one of race, and is most implacable. The Paraguayan women and children share it with the armed men.

At Corrientes the theater, churches, and all kinds of buildings are filled with sick and wounded. New houses have been put up for hospitals, and the others about to be

effected another loan of the London and Brazilian Bank

effected another loan of the London and Brazilian Bank at Rio de Janeiro. The rate, as published, is 2 per cent commission, 1 per cent a month interest, and 4 of 1 per cent brokerage. The loan was for \$1,600,000, parable in 6,9 and 12 months. This loan was form the Government, but from a hank in which a Brazilian, Baron Mana, is the principal stockholder. Brazil has already expended over \$160,000,000 in this war.

The financial crisis at Rio de Janeiro has given rise to predictions of peace. It is said that the expenditure of Brazilian gold is about at an end. The crisis had already been felt at Montevideo, and a goneral run on all the five banks of issue had continued for some days when Government issued a decree authorizing a suspension of specie payments for six months. It allayed the furore at once, and restored regularity and order in financial matters. As there is no bank of issue here, except that of the Government, and as paper has been at a premium for a long time, there is not hunch danger of a run (the bank, but the tightness of money will be felt in commerce.

A ship, Morning Light, has just arrived, bringing from Providence, R. I., all the machinery of a dry dock, to be erected near this city. There is nothing of the kind here. For want of it, a vessel worth \$60,000, is sometimes condemned and sold for its timbers on account of a dame of the comment of the first which had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further south than marked on his loaders had been found further sou

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The Emperor Napoleon has sent a Captain from his army to remain with the Allies, note the nature and the progress of the war and report. He has been received with high favor by the Commander-in-Chief.

No movement can occur in the camp till animals for saddle and draught can be brought from great distances. The adjoining provinc, Corrientes, has been gleaned.

Another steamer with five days' later news is expected to-day, but I cannot get her news in time for to-day's mails.

The Estelle, from the United States, arrived here on the 16th inst. The La Plata sailed on the 13th inst. Freights to the United States, † to † 15 for hides, and on bales, \$5 to \$5 50 each. Exchange on London, 49 pence on the

SCIENCE.

Pifteenth Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. From Our Special Correspondent.

BUFFALO, August 15, 1866.

Association f

The fifteenth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced this morning, in St. James's Hall, one of the finest places for the purpose which could possibly have been selected. Up to the present writing, the arrivals of members of the Association and visitors to attend the sessions have not been numer-ous; but I do not despair of the meeting proving a perfeet success, and profitable alike to the Association and to science all over the world. It is probable that the hiatus in the meetings of the Association, occasioned by the Rebellion has had much to do with the slimness of the attendance to which I have alluded, and which was noticeable at the opening of the morning session. There has been considerable anxiety felt, and uneasiness displayed in regard to the prospects of the present meeting, but I think that there is an improved feeling upon that point since the business of the session commenced. It was thought that the excitement of the Trotting Fair would have a tendency to draw away from the interest and influence which it is necessary the Association should always possess in places where the meetings are held. There were many long faces when the hour of meeting came this morning; but the clouds of care were dispelled as the business progressed, and I think the afternoon session closed upon as satisfied a set of individuals as ever attended a meeting of the American Association for the advancement in any year of its existence. This afternoon about two hundred persons attended the session, and the deepest interest prevailed. The long slumber which the Association has been compelled to take through the operation of the Rebellion does not seem to have impaired the energy of the organization, but, on the contrary, it appears to have awakened with vigor renewed by rest and ready to carry forward most successfully the object of its formation. The Newport meeting in 1800 did not give that satisfaction which had been the attendant attribute of the sessions in previous years, and from some cause it called forth a severe criticism from Solliman's Journal, which declared that the proceedings in 1800 exhibited a decadence in the scientific character of the Association, of a less of tone, which, if not already a demoralization, threatened to become such. The experience of the last six years will not be lost upon the Association, and if a "decadence in scientific character was manifested at the Newport meeting, time has furnished an autidote and restored whatever may have been lost in tone. The elements of strength are still within the Associ Rebellion has had much to do with the slimness of the attendance to which I have alluded, and which was

Science.
In alluding to the Newport meeting, I have come near onitting a fact which may be wenth recording. In the select a presiding officer from the Southern States, under the idea that such an act would create an interest in der the idea that such an act would create an interest in der the idea that such an act would create an interest in the proceedings of the association throughout the South, and call into action the scientific men in that section.

Dr. Barnard, LL. D., then President of the University of Mississippi, and now President of Columbia College in this State, was accordingly elected President of the Association, and Nashville appointed as the place for the next annual meeting. But, also the Rebellon frustrated the expectations of the Newport meeting; for when September, 1861, came, Nashville was in possession of Rebels, and it was unsafe even to hold a scientific meeting there, and it was unsafe even to hold a scientific meeting there, and it was unsafe even to hold a scientific meeting there, and it was unsafe even to hold a scientific meeting there, and it was unsafe even to hold a scientific meeting there, and it was unsafe even to hold a scientific meeting there, and it was unsafe even to hold a scientific meeting there, and it was unsafe even to hold a scientific meeting there, and it was unsafe even to hold a scientific meeting there, and it was unsafe even to hold a scientific meeting there.

Some fally when composed entirely of loyal men from the special properties.

The cached a developtaent which is remarkable, when we commission to which it has been subjected.

I am fast inclining toward the opinion that there is no American Desert on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

Belts of arid and a sandy soil there certainly are, but I doubt if any of these are more than 50 miles in breadth, which furnishes superbeaturage in a fact which is a merca, or table land, which furnishes superbeaturage in a developtaent which is remarkable, when we consider the discouragements to which it has been subj and it was therefore to not a conjugate the conjugate the composed entirely of loyal men from the North. The war prevented the development of science at the South, except the manual of arms, and the Association finds at Buffalo that the election of Barnard has secured

the South, except the manual of arms, and the Association finds at Buffalo that the election of Barnard has secured a most excellent officer without an appearance of increased interest in the objects of the society everywhere in the South. We have as yet no visitors south of Washington, and it is not probable that a single Southern member of the Association will be present at this meeting.

The telegraph has anticipated my letter in regard to the opening proceedings of the Association this morning. The excellent addresses of Judge Clinton and Dr. Barnard have been transmitted to you with the speed of lightning, and I am precluded from making further allusions to them. As you have them entire, I of course can find nothing to elaborate about them. I can only say that they were deemed most reasonable and judicious, and served, more than anything else could have done, to inpart life, cheerfulness and hope to the hearts of the almost desponding members of the Association for whom they were designed. As I have before remarked, the afternoon session was well attended, and a deep interest in the proceedings was manifested. The session was opened by Professor Loomis, who presented a very attractive paper entitled. The Physicall Condition of the Sun's Surface and the Movement of the Solar Spots." The Professor said that in bringing forward the subject of Solar Spots he had not anything particularly new in regard to them. There was probably nothing new about them. The Professor ship the Solar Spots. The Professor said that in bringing forward the subject of Solar Spots he had not anything particularly new in regard to them. There was probably nothing new about them. The hypothesis of Herschel, the eminent astronomer, had been generally accepted, that the sun is a solid sphere, black, and emitting but little light and heat. This black sphere is surrounded by a strata of clouds of different densities, the inner ones being only partially luminous, while the outer circle is highly luminous. The sun is known to contain many elements which are to be found upon our own earth, such as iron, nickel, sodium, magnesium, and others which are of a very dense character. The Professor claimed that the spots upon the sun are not glimpses of the solid sphere, but, rather, views of the strata beneath, and less luminous than the outer strata, of gaseous formation, known as the photosphere. Careful investigation had developed the fact that these spots of the sun are not fixed, but have a motion from east to west, with less angular motion at the equator. The propositions advanced by Prof. Loomis in a measure modified the hypothesis of Herschel in relation to the density of gaseous, strain around the sun, the lines of light exhibited at the spots, and the relative motion of the spots themselves.

"The Glacial Period in the Valley of the St. Lawrence"

a measure modified the hypothesis of Herschel in relation to the donsity of gaseous, strata around the sunch to lines of light exhibited at the spots, and the relative motion of the spots themselves.

"The Glacial Period in the Valley of the St. Lawrence" was the title of a paper by Col. Charles Whittleser, Mr. W. said that he had pregared an article upon the Glacial Period to be published iff the transactions of the Smithsonian Institute. The rules of the Institute rendered it obligatory that nothing should be stated except facts, upon any subject, as the object of the local trace of the would now present were embodied in what he had already written for the Institute, be would have the privilege of advancing something in the way of theory as well as fact. Mr. W. then noticed the dirit deposits found from the Lake of the Woods to the cast as far as Now-England, and to the south as far as the Ohio Kiver in an irregular line. He contended that the indications demonstrated that at some remade period the northern part of country lay under a mass of ice moring with an irresistible force toward the South as drawing the subject of the origin of this movement, be thought, was in the expansion of the ice while freezing, and and to the agricultural capacities of California, in 1849, and to the ocean. This frozen river carried in its course hage bodies and deposite from the Lake of the Woods to Lake Michigan, were parallel, and indicated that the line of its termination, gradually receding, however, until it disappeared altogether, and leaving the marks of its progress in scratches upon the rocks, in moraines, and in cavities. He had found in his explorations that scratches upon the rocks, from the Lake of the Woods to Lake Michigan, were parallel, and indicated that the line of its termination, gradually receding, however, until it disappeared altogether, and leaving the marks of its pregression of the south-east, and in Now-England the rocks, from the Lake of the Woods to Lake Michigan, were parallel, and indicated that While Count Bismark seated round the green table with White Count Bismark seated round the green table with White Count Bismark seated to County Bismark seated to County Bismark seated to County Bismark seated the County Bismark seated the Mational Gaurds from Asuncion to the Germany, seak to eccomplish the conquest of Germany, seak to eccomplish the conquest of Germany by inciting the population in the South to compet their Government to enter the County which probably can only be done now by entering the confederacy.

If the officious organs of Count Bismark declaim against this satisfaction, he yet supports it streamously, when the samistice has not say of content on the samistice has not say of the County Bismark declaim against this satisfaction, he yet supports it streamously, when the samistice has not say of count Bismark declaim against this satisfaction, he yet supports it streamously, when the samistice has not say of county as a streamously, when the samistice has not say of county as a streamously, when the samistic has not say of county as a streamously, when the samistic has not say of county as a streamously, when the samistic has not say of county as a streamously, when the samistic has not say of county as a streamously, when the samistic has not say of the Custom-House officers toward the South proves, probably, quite as effective at Munich, Stuttgert and Carisrut as would have been that of Prussian Dutking are find the court of the Custom-House officers toward the South proves, probably, quite as effective at Munich, Stuttgert and Carisrut as would have been that of Prussian Dutking are find the court of the Custom-House officers toward the South proves, probably, quite as effective at Munich, Stuttgert and Carisrut as would have been that of Prussian Dutking are find the court of the Custom-House officers toward the South proves probably, quite as effective at Munich, Stuttgert and Carisrut as would have been that of Prussian Dutking are find the county of the Custom-House officers toward t

the indications noticed by Mr. W. were produced by the tion of the irrigating canal, that once made, it is an easy

Mr. Worthen remarked that the drift which is attributed

Mr. Worthen remarked that the drift which is attributed to glacial action was the result of aqueous movement.

Prof. Newberry sustained the glacial theory at some length, edducing facts in his observations which tended to corroborate and strengthen the propositions of Mr. Whittlesey.

At the conclusion of Prof. Newberry's remarks, the Hon. Millard Fillmore moved to adjourn. The motion prevailed, and the discussion upon the Glacial Period will be resumed at the commencement of the morning session.

I inclose a list of those who have registered their names with the Secretary. It will be seen that the attendance of members is by no means insignificant.

NAMES REGISTERED.

Joseph Loyering, Cambridge, Professor of Harvard College. Col. Clase. Whittlesey, Cleveland, mining engineer.
Sam. D. Tillman, New-York, lawrer.

titute. Clinton Roosvelt, New-York, lawyer. Isaac Les, LL. D., Philadelphia. L. Bradley, New-York. James W. Haines, Cambridge, Assistant Secretary, Harvard Wm, D. Whitney, New-Haven, Professor of Sansorit in

Yale College.

Eli W. Blake, Jr., Burlington, Yt., Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the University of Vormont.

G. W. Hough, Director, Dudley Observatory,

E. Loomis, New-Haven, Coun., Professor of Physics, Vale

College.

Edward Hungerford, Burlington, Vt., Professor of Geology.

J. S. Hilgard, Washington, D. C., United States Coast Sur-

voy.
Miss Morris and Miss Phelps, Baltimore.
S. A. P. Barnard and lady, New York.
Mrs. Lincola Phelps and Miss Phelps, Baltimore.
Gen. Charles Phelps, M. C., Baltimore.
Philip T. Tyson and niece, Baltimore.
Capt. Glynn, U. S. M.
W. W. Shore, New York.
E. N. Horaford, Cambridge, formerty Professor in Harvard
College.

E. N. Horsford, Cambridge, formerly Protessor in Harvace College.

James Hyatt, Bengal, New York.

James H. Coffin, Easton, Pa., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Lafayette College.

A. Winchell, Ann Arbor, Mich., Professor of General Zoology and Botany, University of Michigan.

E. A. Andrews. Marietta, Ohio. Professor of General Zoology and Botany, Marietta College.

Truman Heary Safford, Chicago. III, Professor of Astronomy and Director of Dearborn Observatory.

Benj. A. Stannard, Cleveland, Ohio.

G. Greenwood, New York, Aquarist.

A. H. Worthen, Sprinefield, Ill., State Geologist.

David Murray. Rutger's College, New-Brunswook, N. J.

James Hall, Albany, N. Y., State Geologist.

O. M. Stoddard, Miami University, Professor of Natural Sciences.

O. M. Stoddard, Miami University, Professor of Natural Sciences.
Francis Philip Nash, New York.
D. H. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.
Prof. J. I. Newberry, New York.
O. C. Marsh, New Haven.
The Hon, E. N. Hill, Orleans County, N. Y.
David N. Hatch, Orleans County, N. Y.
David N. Hatch, Orleans County, N. Y.
Alleyee Maynard, M. D., Clereland, Ohio.
John C. Loog. Westfield, N. Y.
Chas. West, Brooklyn, N. Y.
S. Van Durce, Astronomer, Buffalo.
George F. Fish, Rochester, N. Y.
E. R. Elliott, Boston, Mass.
Maurice Perkins, Union College, Professor of Chemistry,
T. Sterry Hunt, Montreal, Professor of Geology in Montreal
College.
A. A. Gould, M. D. Poston.

T. Sterry Hunt, Montrea, College.
A. A. Goold, M. D., Boston.
A. H. Miles, Lennoxville,
Chas, A. Joy, New-York, Professor of Chemistry.
H. G. Warmer and lady, Rockester.
O. H. Pitch, Ashtabula, Ohio,
Asia Gray, Cambridge, Ohio, Professor of Botany and
Natural History, seaward line.
S. A. Lattamore, Lims, N. Y.
J. F. French, Lims, N. Y.
General Chemistry.

General Chemistry.
C. S. Lyman, New-Haven, Professor of Industry, Mechanism and Physics, Yale Cellege.

A TRIP TO COLORADO.

VI .- FARMING IN COLORADO.

From Our Special Correspondent. GOLDEN CITY, C. T., June 21, 1866. I verily think that if those who six years ago saw nothing but arid hills and fields of cactus, forbidding cultivation, could behold some parts of Colorado at present, they would open their eyes in astonishment. My approach to Denver did not furnish the least suggestion of farming, and all the attempts which one sees from the farming and all the attempts when the city are a few patches of regetables along the Platte.

Due the agricultural interest, without which a mining community so remote as this cannot subsist, has really

1859, the lowest computation of the extent of the Desert was 200 miles; yet in the Smoky Hill route I saw less than 50 miles to which the term could properly be applied. What I have since learned of farming under these new conditions of climate and soil leads me to suspect that time and settlement may subdue even this narrew beltthat there may some day be groves and farms on the treeless plains, that wheat may usurp the place of buffalo grass, and potatoes drive out the cactus.

It almost seems as if nature were in the habit of making a last desperate attempt to resist the subjugation of her wild, unplowed domains. For a few years the settlers are obliged to battle with a combination of hostile influences

obliged to battle with a combination of hostile influences. The drouths of Kansas and the grasshoppers of Utah and Colorado are exceptional agents, which have given a false impression in other parts of the Union. I found Kansas, as you may have noted, a land of rain, of sogny meadows, and swollen streams; I find Colorado, where farming was pronounced almost hopeless, already crossed by zones of the richest agricultural promise. The effect of energy and industry upon the soil even now shows its fruits; the effect of caltivation upon climate (an agency generally underestimated) is yet to follow.

Two days ago Capt. Sopris took me out to his farm on Clear Creek, about five miles from Denver. Crossing the new and substantial plank bridge over the Platte, we first glanced at the adjoining vegetable garden. I must confess, however, that I saw more sunflowers than anything else. Only a part of the garden appeared to be cultivated, the soil was black and deep, and with proper care there would be but little limit to its productiveness. The profusion of sunflowers (not an indigenous growth, I believe) is resourkable. From Fort Kiley to the Rocky Mountains, wherever a wagon has made a rut in the soil, there springs up a rank hedge of the plant. The pig-weed, horse-weed and datura strumornum are also rapidly advancing westward. I found then some distance the side of Fort Ells-ward. I found then some distance the side of Fort Ells-ward.

up a rank hedge of the plant. The pig-weed, horse-weed and datuva stramonium are also rapidly advancing westward. I found them some distance the side of Fort Ellsworth.

Rising to what are called "the second bottoms"—a gently inclined shelf, extending from the mountains to the Platte, we had a view down the river and saw the first indications of farming. Near at hand was a farm of 320 acres, the owner of which is inclosing the whole with a high post fence, at a cost of about \$2.50 per rod. A neat cottage farm-house, at the commencement of the river-bottoms, pleasantly hinted of permanent occupation. Beyond this farm, still mostly in the rough, stretched a succession of dark-green fields of wheat, on both sides of the stream, which, divided into many arms, sparkled be-

Platte is one grand prairie-dog metropolis; so there ought to be no scarcity of water. In Kansas, living springs are making their appearance, as the country becomes cultivated. Rature, after vainly attempting to drive off Man, makes up her mind to reward his persistence. Perhaps I dwell a little pertinaciously upon this one point; but the truth is, I have never been more astonished than on finding this vast central region so very different from what previous accounts had led me to imagine.

A private company is now at work, constructing a large ditch, which is to water the streets and gardens of Denver. This will give the place the one charm it now lacks. Add verdure to its superb situation, and it will be one of the most delightful inland cities in the country. There is at present a small stream, the water of which is chiefly applied to the encouragement of young cottonwoods, both poplar and willow-leaved, which are set out so thickly around some houses that the owners evidently do not expect the half of them to grow. Some of the trees were flourishing vigorously, with a good prospect of life; others, although irrigated, were withered and dying. The difference, no doubt, lay in the care with which they had been transplanted.

The returning I left Denver for my mountain tour.

ence, no doubt, lay in the care with which they had been transplanted.

This morning I left Denver for my mountain tour. As far as this place, at the base of the first range—a distance of about 15 miles—the country is rapidly coming under cultivation. Ditches are being carried from Clear Creek over all parts of the undulating slope stretching down from the mountains, and it was a cheering sight to find a large field of the greenest wheat upon one of the highest points, in the midst of a plain studded with cactas. A short distance from Donver, one of the ditches has been turned into a natural basin a mile in diameter, forming a lake of that extent, around which large herds of cattle were grazing. We found a number of men at work, constructing new ditches by a very simple process. Several furrows are first plowed, and then the dirt is shoveled out rapidly by a broad frame of timber, drawn by horses in a lateral direction. Our course was sometimes impeded by the number of these ditches, which are not yet bridged, especially in descending toward Clear Creek, which we struck three miles below the point where it issues from the mountains.

Here we were favored by an invitation to visit the farm

struck three miles below the point was of it issues from the mountains.

Here we were favored by an invitation to visit the farm of Mr. Miles, and try the flavor of Colorado strawberries. This gentleman, I learn, sold his last year's wheat crop at 18 cents the pound, (\$10-80 per bushel), and is now selling his entire stock of strawberries at \$96 a bushel! The severe Winter two or three years ago destroyed almost his entire stock of plants, but the few he saved are now richly repaying him for the loss.

Mr. Miles was not at home, but his wife welcomed us to their neat cottage of concrete, which, with the barn,

repaying him for the loss.

Mr. Miles was not at home, but his wife welcomed us to their neat cottage of concrete, which, with the barn, stables and haystacks, already wore an air of old settlement. The garden, though still in the rough, was very luxurant. The strawberries (Albany seedings) seemed to me of smaller size, but of finer flavor than in the East. With the golden cream which our friendly hostess furnished, we could not have saked for anything more delicious. Around the house the lupin, corcepsis, larkspur and sweet-pea were growing wild.

I here noticed a new and to me a surprising result of cultivation. Part of the bottom-land was originally alkaline, the white streaks being still discernible, yet the crops growing upon it were, if anything, more luxuriant than elsewhere. Captain West, my companion to Golden City, informed me that upon his own ranche, an alkaline patch, bare of vegetation, has now become the best part of his garden. The use of manure is said to neutralize the alkali in a very short space of time.

Before us rose the curious elevation known as the Table Monntain. As seen from Denver it resembles a slice of cheese lying on its side, and with a crack through the middle. Immediately behind it is the first range of the Rocky Mountains, and this apparent crack is the canon through which Clear creek makes its way. On approaching nearer, the straight, slanting summit breaks into a very irregular outline, with bold, rocky buttresses and deep indentations. The top, on both sides of the Creek, is a mesa, or table-land, which furnishes superb pasturage for cattle throughout the entire year. A small lake supplies the herds with water, and the grass, however parched in Antamn or dry in Winter, never seems to lose its fattening properties.

A drive of about two miles through the gorge between

mountains; but there is pasturage in all the hights. Each one of the Creeks which issue from the mountains to join the Platte is attracting a farming population. On Bear Creek, to the south, and the branches of Boulder Creek, to the north, I hear there are already many fine farms. If a new system of agriculture has been learned, and such results attained within six years, is it too much to assert that the farming interests of Colorado will keep pace with the development of her extraordinary mineral wealth, and that, no matter what amount of population may hereafter be attracted to her mountains, her plains are capable of feeding them?

B. T. of feeding them !

THE DRAMA.

O'DONNELL'S MISSION. In a few words, hastily written after the curtain

had fallen on the first representation of "O'Donnell's Mission," we recorded the success of the drams, and briefly indicated the nature of its excellence. It is now our pleasant duty to describe it more fully, and to review the acting wherewith it was presented. Mr. Brougham's leading impulse in writing this play clearly was a desire to delineate a character seldom seen upon the stage—an Irish gentleman. In that desire he has abundantly prospered. A brief hint from Spanish history suggested to him both the hero and the scene of adventure. His own fancy supplied the rest. The here is Roderick O'Donhis own taney supplied the rest. The here is Roderick O'Don-nell, an officer in the Irish Brigade that served the French King, Louis XIV. The scene is that most romantle of all lands, sanny and beautiful Spain. We erred, the other day, in describing this O'Donnell as an adherent of the cause of Charles Edward, the Pretender. It was James the Second whom he had served, in whose downfall and expatriation he partock, and in whose subsequent plots he met with the adventures illustrated in the drama. That, at any rate, is the ground-work of Mr. Brongham's play. It is recorded that after James fied from his kingdom which he did with fear in his heart and lying upon his lips—he was welcomed in a very kingly manner by Louis, and installed, amid boundless luxury, at the royal retreat of St. Germains. There he plotted, weaving abortive schemes against William of Orange and the peace of Great Britais. One of his political allies was Cardinal Alberoni, at the Court of the Spanish monarch; and it was to advise this Papal dignitary of a plot against his life that O'Donnell was sent from Paris to Madrid, with dispatches from James. The panish History which Mr. Brougham quotes instructs us that O'Dennell was enabled to do a signal service to a noble Spanish lady, in the course of this journey, which led to his subsequent marriage with her; and we are further told that the present influential O'Donnell family of Spain sprung from this romantic union. This, possibly, is true; but it must not be forgotten that the Ulster family of O'Donnell had, in the time of James the First, established itself in Spain, receiving a cor-dial welcome from the ancient Castilian families, and entering into the service of the Spanish Government. One of those O'Donnells, Baldearg by name, fought against William of Orange, in 1690, when James the Second had raised the Stuart standard in Ireland. Mr. Brougham's hero was of still later date; and, whatever he might have been in history, he is certainly a fascinating personage in romance. Handsome, gay, chivalrous, impetuous, brave, humorous, philoso-phical, he dashes at all sorts of adventure, with a chreless disdain of peril that is extremely inspiring. We see the ontire character of the man, in the very first scene he plays. Nothing could be neater, in the way of nonchalant dialogue, than his discourse with the mischievous Abbe Le Recard, when inviting the latter to learn a little honorable sword-exercise, in Don Manuel de Zuniga's garden. In the guard-room scene, also, his sentiment and geniality and characteristic Celtic weakness of resolution are delightfully illustrated. Charged with a mission of great import and danger, he yet lingers to drink a parting bumper with his comrades and to sing a song in remembrance of his beloved "Erin the Beautiful." There are several fine touches of Irish character in this sceno—notably, the impulsive offer of their swords and their services which all the lads of O'Donnell's company make to Eva. By and by we meet O'Donnell's company make to Eva. By and by we meet O'Donnell's company make to Eva. By their saving all the lads of O'Donnell's company make to Eva. By and by we meet O'Donnell, convoying Eva on the Spanish frontier. All the elements of romance enter into this scene—abs besafful landscape, the setting sun, the approach of night, and the setting sun, the setting sun, the approach of night, and the setting sun, the s

matter to watch and flood their fleids whenever necksaar, and the risin of the moon, the peasants in their pictures. This sense it has not yet been generally needed, but the process must be frequently repeated. Against the process must be frequently repeated against the second of the sungaper and be precised from that accurred. The vegetables in the garden at the foot of the bind, were thriving finely. But out of 3.00 grape-vines which Capt. S. has imported, but a dozen are now living. Although the Winters are remarkably mild, there are now and then days of such extreme cold that vines and fruit trees of all knuds perish. If the young trees were procured from Minnesots rather than nurserine further South they would probably be more likely to endure the climate. This far, the attempts at fruit-growing have been failures; yet the fact that at Salt Lake, much further to the north, there has been perfect success, should encourage the Color and farmers to try again.

After dining with the Captain and his amiable family, we returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flader's returned by a road skirting Clear Creek to Flade Church of Rome. Here, as elsewhere in this drama, the scene is instinct with historic association. Pictures of manners, hints of the politice and statesmanship of an interesting epoch, and sketches from the popular life of the period are at every sure, adroitly suggested to the mind; and, all the while, the fancy is kept excited by a romantic story, as pure as it is pleasing. This latter point by the way, marks a prominent event in the drama. The Abbe's pursuit of Eva might have been easily made both preposterous and revolting, but, by making the villain a human posterous and revolting; but, by making the villain a human oreature, with rational motives, such as are in keeping with the character of an ambitious man, Mr. Brougham avoids ailke absurdity and valgarity. We have often beretofore dwelt upon the advantage which intellect possesses over stage expentry, in the construction of dramas—an advantage which very few modern dramatists have brains enough to understand. very few modern dramatists have brains enough to understand.

Mr. Brougham's present work, like certain of its predecessors, illustrates this point. It is well conceived, well constructed, and eminently well written; and it affects the mind with a sense of nature, probability, and poetry. There is not too much romance in it; the characters are clearly drawn, and are human creatures; and the dialogue is richly freighted with those flowers of sentiment and humor, which seem to grow as naturally upon the Irish tongue as the shamrock does upon the The acting, with which this drama has been illustrated at

and the rising of the moon, the peasants in their picturesque

The action, with which this drams has come massisted the Winter Garden, is, speaking generally, good. That of Mr. Brougham, as O'Donnell, is strongly marked with the characteristics of this actor—naturalness, and off-hand dashing grace, relieved by occasional undertones of tender sentiment. Mr. Charles Walcot, jr., enacts the Abbé Renard, and exhibits Mr. Charles Walcot, jr., enacts the Aobe icenard, and exhibited very careful study of the emotions of love and ambition, and of the faculties of duplicity and diplomacy. Mr. Andrew, as "Zadook," plays well at first, covering craft with assumed stapidity, but he descends to needless farce, when frightened in the robes of the Cardinal. Why need the serious and treacherous Spanish nature be laid aside, under the pressure of fear of the heroing." Era de-In respect to the personation of the heroine "Eva de Zuniga," silence is kindness. Mr. Wall played the little part of "Patrick O'Connor" of the Irish Bridade, with noticeable heartiness of spirit, and fidelity to the Irish character. quaint and striking performance, also, was that of Mr. H. B. Philips, who made on Monday night, his first appearance bers in four years, playing "La Roche," valet to the Cardinal, Mr. Burnett was the murderous inn-keeper, and rather too mild .

ruffian, though careful and correct.

The reader will infer from all this—and will not be mistaken—that "O'Donnell's Mission" is an exceedingly good play of the romantic school, and well worthy of the careful attention of the lover of dramatic art, no less than the mere seeker for pleasant sensations.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

It is a matter for public congratulation that this eminent American comedian-a man of true genius in his art—is once more among us. Mr. Jefferson arrived on Monday. He is in good health, and is to play at the Olympic Theater is September.

RISTORI.

Madame Ristori is now taking repose at Naples. She will however, presently travel to Paris, arriving in the French will however, presently travel to Paria arriving in the French she will embark in the steamer Pereirs for this port. It is now settled that her debut in frew form will be means at the French Theater on the 24th of September in the character of Medea. All is activity meantime at the French Theater. New seconcy is to be used in all the pieces in which Madame Ristoriappears, and to this end it is Mr. Grau's purpose to spare neither pains nor expense. The character of these plays to very various, and therefore many varieties of scenery and furniture will be required-Grecian, Roman, Medieval, Elissbethau, Renaissance, and Modern. There is thus abundant opportunity for the display of the skill of the scenic artist.

It is interesting to note, by the way, the great success that attended certain performances given by Madame Ristori, as Florence, in aid of the Ambulance Fund. The great tragedi-enne not only benefited this fund by the exercise of her gening in art; she has inaugurated a series of "Lint Soirees" of Parls, and by this means has been enabled to forward three hundred pounds of lint and one thousand linen bandages for the use of the wounded Italians. At Genos, also, Ristors played for the benefit of "the red shirts and rifled carbines." and did them most substantial service. Her exertions in the Italian canse-with which all sympathize who love liberty the

world over-drew forth the subjoined testimonial letters world over—drew forth the subjoined testimonial letters:

Gartholds to Ristari.

Storgo (Tyrol), July 16, 1866.

Most amiable Lady! I have just received through Doctor
Riboli intelligence of all that you have done for our volunteers,
and I, in their name, beg to testify all the gratitude which
they entertain for a Lady, who, to the glery of the Artist,
unites the virtues of the Patriot.

Yours devotedly,
To the Signors, Mme. Adelaids Ristori (Marchesa dell
Grillo)

To the Signora, American Adenical Cristori.

Office of the Mayor of Genos to Ristori.

Office of the Mayor of Genos to Ristori.

Soirse which you have so generously given for the ever celebrated uniform of the Garibaldian soldiery. With me they have united in the admiration of the dramatic art so splendidly, and profoundly represented in Leah, so well known in and our of Italy. Accept, most estimable lady, the assurance of my especial esteem and consideration.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, A. REDENT, Mayor of Genoa.

To the Signora Mad'ile. Adelaide Ristori (Marchesa del Grillo).

WALLACK'S THEATER.

Our readers are reminded of the benefit performance which takes place to-day at Wallack's Theater. Mr. Lewis Mulligan, who lost an eye by a recent accident at the Theater, is the beneficiary. The performance will consist of "The Honeymoon," Mr. Fisher appearing as Duke Aranza, and Mise Proudfoot enacting Julians. The latter, who is comparatively new to the stage, is said to possess uncommon talents. We

SHOP-LIFTERS IN TROUBLE .- On Thursday afternoon Charles Wilson, a native of German, seed 37 years, and Adelaide Smith, also a German, seed 37 years, entered the extensive dry goods establishment of Messrs. H. B. Claffia & Co., at the corner of Church and Worth-sts, and desired to be shown a variety of articles. They remained in the store on time, and at length purchased a small quantity of goods valued at about \$8. While in the store their movements stranded the attention of a clerk, who informed Mr. Francis Henriques, the manager, that he thought they were thieved. As they had been in the store on the previous evening, and some auticles had then been missed, Detective Field of the 5th Precinct was sent for. Upon arriving the Officer found that the suspected persons were about to leave, and without attracting their attention he followed them through several streets, until they finally entered a grocery at the corner of Pranklin and Hudson sts. On entering the store, the Officer found the woman in the act of taking a quantity of goods from beneath her clothes, and, with the assistance of Wilson, packing them in a calleo bag and basket. They were at once arrosted and taken to the Station-House, notwithstanding the offers made by them of \$2.00 if the officer would let them 50. Mr. Henriques subsequently identified \$2 dozen linen pocket-handkerchiefs, valued at \$150, and seven pieces of embroidered muslin, valued at \$75.—a portion of the preperty found in the possession of the prisoners as laxing been stolen from his employers.

Yesterday morning, Capt. Perty, by means of his patrolmen, National Morney and the station-House two notorious shoplifiers, and for several hours the prisoners were subjected to the gaze of all leve adversarily and taken to the Police Hesidquariers in Mullerry-st. before Justice Dowling.

Later in the day, they were taken before Justice Dowling.

Later in the day, they were taken before Justice Dowling.

Later in the day, they were taken before expendiculation and lives and then photographed.

Are the Tombe, and on a the complaint o noon Charles Wilson, a native of Germany, aged 32 years, and Adelaide Smith, also a German, aged 37 years, entered

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET .- On Thursday evening as John Wentz of No. 170 Sheriff-st. was passing along the Bowery, when near Canal-st. a young man named John Riley.